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the author's comments are not yet forthcoming. The rapid consummation of this large undertaking is greatly to be desired, for an extended pictorial record of the Greek National Museum would be an invaluable addition to the archaeologist's working library.

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Case Constructions with Similis and its Compounds. By THOMAS MADISON JONES. Johns Hopkins dissertation. Baltimore: Privately printed, 1903. Pp. 45.

This paper is a very careful and competent discussion of the subject indicated by its title. Professor Jones subjects to searching criticism the leading theories propounded by grammarians ancient and modern concerning the principles governing the employment of cases with *similis* and its compounds, beginning with that of Flavius Caper of the second century, who laid down the proposition: *illius similis ad mores refertur; illi similis ad vultum*—a theory which, though now banished from most of our Latin grammars, is still unfortunately current in much esoteric teaching. Professor Jones convincingly demonstrates the incorrectness of this theory, as well as the inadequacy of others that have succeeded, treating with special thoroughness and ability the highly subjective theory of Haase. The author's own conclusions are that the difference in case usage with *similis* and its compounds marks not a logical distinction, but one partly of time, partly of style. He holds that the genitive was originally characteristic rather of the conversational style. This theory is consistent with the usage of Plautus, with the general absence of the genitive in the higher forms of poetry, and with the prevalence of the genitive in Cicero's *Letters*. But it is not consistent with the great prevalence of the genitive in Cicero's *Orations*, a discrepancy which the author would explain by the "warm, personal" style of the speeches. But any attempt to discover essential traces of the *sermo familiaris* in the *Orations* can hardly count on extensive approval. It seems doubtful whether after all the difference in case usage is not essentially one of chronology alone. It is questionable, too, whether the author's preference for the dative as against the genitive in four much-debated passages in Plautus is sound, though he has aimed conscientiously to present and weigh the evidence on both sides of this question.

This treatment, of the subject, it should be added, is not complete for the entire language, or even for the bulk of the classical Latinity, being based upon an examination of some ten representative prose writers and eight representative poets of different periods. Hence the final discussion of the topic must yet be awaited.

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